













## St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD (Seventh and Walnut)—Yank Newell's  
Dramatic Company.

CASINO (Fourth, near Walnut)—Novely Com-  
pany.

PALACE THEATRE (Sixth, near Franklin avenue)—  
P. M. 10:10 P. M.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

STANDARD—Yank Newell's Dramatic Company.  
CASINO—Novely Company.

All Want Ads. for Saturday publication,  
in order to be in time for classification, must  
be handed in by 12 m. on Saturday during  
the summer months.

Mr. ATINA and Senator FRYE are again  
in a state of eruption.

The Portland fishermen are beginning to  
sympathize with the blockaded Greeks.

It is presumed that the codfish will have  
a lofty niche in the next National Re-  
publican platform.

It is understood that Mr. BLAINE's  
voice is still for war. The Maine states-  
man finds it hard to hold himself down to  
a tame, pruned-book level.

PROHIBITION editors with strong Mus-  
solin sympathies will be pained to learn  
that their friends, the Turks, have been  
thrashed in a skirmish on the Greek front.

A SILENT conviction is thought to linger  
in the Senate that it would hardly do to  
thoroughly investigate every member  
who has obtained his seat by improper  
methods.

The New York Sun thinks that the  
President is pursuing a "wobbling policy."  
Perhaps BEN BUTLER's lifelong adhesion  
to a single party would make him the kind  
of President the Sun would like to have.

SOME Republican papers evidently think  
that another Republican President can  
be shaken from the folds of the bloody  
shirt, but it will henceforth be the policy  
of the American people to shake the party  
that shakes the shirt.

If the Plumed Knight were now Presi-  
dent of the United States he would give a  
"tail-twisting" entertainment that would  
startle the world. The outraged codfish  
would furnish new material for a heroic  
legend to write upon his shield.

Mr. BLAINE rarely ever poses as a jester  
or a humorist, but he seems to violate the  
rule, when, as is reported, he stated that  
he would rather run against Mr. CLEVEL-  
AND two years hence than any other man  
whom the Democrats could nominate.

MR. DOCKERY carried off the honors in  
the steamship subsidy debate, and his  
speech is thought to have influenced  
several votes. Six Democrats voted for  
the grab and about twenty Republicans  
against it. The country had not yet heard  
the last of this vote.

"A nice, tender, fricasseed young Mug-  
wump," says the New York Tribune,  
"would be even more toothsome than a  
young monkey." It is not very courteous  
to associate Mugwumps with monkeys,  
while the relative tenderness of the two  
animals has never been accurately tested.  
It is not probable that the Tribune's be-  
lief in the Mugwump's tenderness has been  
gathered from that paper's expe-  
rience in eating Mugwumps as campaign  
pabulum.

REV. CALVIN S. BLACKWELL will preach  
to-morrow on "The Need of Missionaries  
West of Twelfth Street." He will proceed  
on the assumption that the missionary  
work of the city has heretofore been un-  
equally distributed, the down-town por-  
tion of the city getting the lion's share,  
and that the West End should no longer  
be slighted in this important matter. Mr.  
BLACKWELL and others suspect that the  
spiritual interests of the theater-going  
West Enders have been overlooked.

THERE are statesmen who advocate an  
indefinite increase of our already immense  
pension appropriations as a means of  
making money plenty among the people.  
To make the masses richer by taxation, if  
that is the object, the money must be  
taken from those who have plenty and  
distributed through pensioners to those  
who have little or none. But when Sen-  
ator BECK proposes an income tax de-  
dicated wholly to the payment of soldier  
pensions, he gets no second from the Sen-  
ators who consider a pension tax an  
economic blessing. They do not think

that pension money should be raised by  
taxing the incomes derived from watered  
stocks.

## LOGAN'S BOOK.

The history of the war that will be ac-  
cepted by the world will not be written  
during the present generation. The con-  
tributions now being made to the huge  
stock of printed material relating to the  
great conflict must be ranked as *memoirs*  
*pour servir*, memoranda and material for  
the use of future historians. One of the  
latest contributions of this sort is Senator  
LOGAN's book entitled "The Great Con-  
spiracy."

LOGAN's characteristics and attributes  
are such as to make him conspicuously  
unfit for the office of a historian. For  
such work there is need of reflection, fair-  
ness, dignity, discrimination, sagacity,  
the power to generalize, and a presiding  
sense of justice. Gen. LOGAN possesses  
none of these. He writes a book as he  
conducts a campaign, and is swayed at  
every turn by prejudice, passion, sectional-  
ism and partisanship. The methods of  
the stump-speaker produce rather farcical  
results when employed in the composition  
of books, and here is a good illustration  
of the truth. The book is instinct with the  
stamp and savor of political barbecues,  
torchlight processions, campaign clubs  
and street corner oratory. The lurid sort  
of indignation, which the writer can use  
with considerable effect before open-air  
audiences, becomes but a clumsy piece of  
partisan jugglery when transferred to the  
printed page.

The climax of fury is reached in the last  
chapter. Here the historian foams at the  
mouth, tiptoes under the stress of passion-  
ate excitement and wakes the figurative  
welkin with the tumult of his wrath. He  
writes as if one hand were grasping the  
throat of a Kuklux while the other pro-  
pelled his pen. Spectral bands of Con-  
federate troops pass in review before his  
affrighted vision like wriggling swarms of  
phantom snakes before the eye of a reel-  
ing drunkard. Impending ruin menaces  
the nation's life, the Confederacy crouches  
for another spring, and the outlook is  
black with the prospect of universal ruin  
and devastation.

The critics often refer to the "limita-  
tions" of writers, but LOGAN seems to be  
all limitations when it comes to author-  
ship. If he has any qualifications for the  
responsible task which he has taken upon  
himself they are not manifest in his fin-  
ished work. The writing of such a vol-  
ume is like putting the mask of Momus  
on the muse of history.

## REJECTED.

CHAS. W. BUTTON, Postmaster at Lynch-  
burg, is another one of those unfortunate  
editors whose nominations were rejected  
by the Senate on account of offensive  
articles published in their papers reflect-  
ing on Senators. Mr. BUTTON is the  
editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, and  
before his appointment the Virginian was  
made to sparkle with some very  
lively and chatty paragraphs about  
Senators, the published matter in  
question being usually personal,  
critical, descriptive and biographical, but  
the style employed had a ruffling ten-  
dency that was well calculated to repel  
votes.

For instance, Senator LOGAN was men-  
tioned as "the orang-outang of the Sen-  
ate." One might offer a flimsy and spec-  
ious defense of such a descriptive phrase  
from a strictly Darwinian or scientific  
standpoint, but the bluntness of the lan-  
guage employed and the evident intent to  
stroke the Senator's back the wrong way  
are sufficient to constitute a positive of-  
fense.

MR. CONGER is called "the clown of the  
Senate" and Mr. SHERMAN "a perjured  
scoundrel," which phrases evidently fail  
to meet the mild requirements of civility  
and good breeding, according to the ethics  
of manners as understood and accepted in  
refined communities.

Mr. BUTTON's paper also had dubbed  
Mr. HOAR a "white-livered, onion-chew-  
ing, nasal-twanged old hypocrite." Here  
is an evident desire to do injustice. No  
man is responsible for the color of his  
liver; the only thing he can do is to keep  
his liver in order as far as this can be done  
by prudent diet. As to the epithet "onion-  
chewing," it may be said that the onion is  
a wholesome and popular vegetable, eaten  
in large quantities by the best people,  
and frequently nibbled on the sly by  
society belles. So the indignant charge  
of onion-chewing, even if it be sustained,  
amounts to nothing and may be dis-  
missed as irrelevant. The epithet  
"nasal-twanged" shows a desire to make  
a simple structural peculiarity the basis  
for an offensive epithet; but the fell design  
defeats itself through its own unfairness.

Mr. HOAR is no more responsible for his  
nasal twang than he is for his Massachu-  
setts birth-place. He had no choice in the  
selection of his nose or his native State,  
and should not be held to a strict  
personal accountability if either one  
"old hypocrite" shows rather a  
sneaking purpose to twit a man about  
his age. The adjective "old" is unneces-  
sary in the phrase employed, and must be  
accepted as additional proof of unfair-  
ness.

Mr. BUTTON has probably learned by  
this time that when he wants to ask a  
favor of a man, it is a bad plan to begin  
operations by abusing or kicking him.

The right to assemble peaceably and  
discuss labor questions or any question of  
interest to those assembled, does not in-  
clude the right to assemble for an

unlawful purpose, to incite mobs to riotous  
conduct or individuals to acts of criminal  
violence. The right of free speech is not  
a license to utter libels, nor is it a license  
to convert a mob of excited igno-  
ramuses into demons of destruction  
and massacre. So it is all right to  
enforce the well-known laws against  
such things, to suppress unlawful  
assemblies and to arrest and punish every  
orator or agitator who makes a criminal  
of himself by wilfully and with seditious  
intent advising and inspiring others to do  
unlawful things. But we must carefully  
avoid the mistakes that are so apt to creep  
into the execution of these laws. There  
should be no room for doubt about the  
criminality of an assembly that is sup-  
pressed as unlawful, and it is very difficult  
to prove that a speech is the cause of se-  
dition even when sedition follows its  
delivery. Destructive riots followed  
the recent Trafalgar Square meeting in  
London, and the promoters and orators  
of that meeting were indicted and tried,  
but acquitted. It appeared that the dis-  
turbance at the meeting was due to a  
police blunder rather than to the speeches,  
and that the ensuing riots were the work  
of criminals and ruffians who had not been  
within hearing of the speakers and had  
nothing to do with the meeting except to  
utilize any occasion it might offer for riot  
and robbery.

TEXAS cattlemen who seldom see any  
butter until it has been transported 500 or  
1,000 miles, are protesting against any  
tax on oleomargarine, which, they say,  
has some real butter incorporated in it  
and has added \$2 a head to the value of  
the fates in their cattle. It certainly has  
raised the price of soap-grease and axle-  
grease, and added to the value of the  
"tanker" cattle, hitherto con-  
verted into soap or lubricating com-  
pounds. But their gain in this re-  
spect represents nothing but part of  
the premium on successful fraud.  
As honest men they admit that severe  
penalties should be inflicted on the seller  
of every package of oleomargarine which  
is not properly marked and branded, to  
show precisely what it is. Were it possi-  
ble to prevent such fraudulent sale, no  
body would ask for any law prohibiting,  
taxing or discouraging the oleomargarine  
industry; there would be no good reason  
for making it difficult for any man to pre-  
pare oleomargarine when he prefers it to  
butter, or is willing to accept it as a sub-  
stitute on account of its cheapness. But  
the truth is, that to prevent its fraudulent  
sale is to prevent any sale of it. Every  
retail dealer knows that nobody knowingly  
uses oleomargarine at any price.

The steady accumulation of evidence  
against the Chicago anarchists makes it  
very probable that some of them will be  
hanged. If this should be done, it would  
be a wise plan to give the leading anar-  
chists throughout the United States free  
transportation to Chicago to witness the  
execution. It would doubtless have a  
tranquilizing influence on them, and  
Herr RIEFGRABER of St. Louis would see  
that there are rougher things than hav-  
ing a few front teeth knocked out.

The boycott and the black-list should go  
out together.

The St. Louis anarchists seem to need a lit-  
tle Sunday-closing.

GERONIMO continues to bury the hatchet in  
his white neighbors.

The President will soon be solid on the  
short-butt question.

The best cure for anarchy is a drastic appli-  
cation of the penitentiary.

MAXWELL's daily Saratoga matinee is at least  
exempt from the strident opera-book fad.

OUR steamship Congressmen and Senators  
are now willing to take holiday and go fishing.

In a little while the President will not have  
to use his teeth in sewing on suspender but-  
tons.

HERN MOST will continue to agitate as long  
as there is a bed to shelter him in an emer-  
gency.

The peach-blow vase and JONES of Florida,  
seem to be relapsing into the twilight of  
obscurety.

JAEHNE is at work in the Sing Sing laundry,  
where he will get the right sort of "soft soap"  
for law-breakers.

The Government should provide GERONIMO  
with an armed fishing-smack and send him to  
the Bay of Fundy.

"If they gave JAEHNE nine years they will  
doubtless be just as liberal to us."—Chorus  
of Griek Aldermen.

The Greek play recently produced in Phila-  
delphia was especially enjoyed by the base  
ball men in the audience.

FRED DOUGLASS is to have his portrait painted  
by a Boston artist. This will give the artist a  
chance to try his skill in taking the kinks out  
of FRED's corkscrew curls.

The French are establishing extensive ivory  
factories. This move will save a few circus  
elephants for remote posterity.

It is nearly time for the anti-Blaine Repub-  
lican editors to begin the preparation of their  
quadrangle meal of boiled cow.

At the watermelon season comes gleaming  
on, the country editor begins to favor his agri-  
cultural neighbors with handsome notices.

The cod-fish controversy is at least serving  
the purpose of teaching the world the names  
of some of the New England fishing-smacks.

A NEWSPAPER post writes about "this lower  
life infernal." It is supposed that "infernal"  
is simply a sand-papered variety of "infer-  
nal."

ALL editors who aspire to be Postmasters are  
warned in time that they must write nothing  
uncomplimentary about United States Sena-  
tors.

SECRETARY LAMAR thinks that BOB DOUG-  
GLASS would make a grand preacher, if he  
should ever be converted; but as long as the

usual fee for admission into a church remains  
what it is, BOB is not apt to become converted.

FREDERICK GERHARDT has commissioned a  
London artist to paint a portrait of Mrs.  
LANOTRY. When the portrait is finished  
Mrs. LANOTRY will do the clean thing by pre-  
senting it to Mrs. LANOTRY's husband, with a  
neat and graceful speech.

## A Nevada Senator's Luck.

Senator JONES in San Francisco Post.  
I was always believed to be Providence since  
one day, years ago, when I was Sheriff over in  
Shasta County. It was a roaster of a day, and  
I was returning on horseback from a hunt for  
some sluice robbers. I was slowly following a  
faint mountain trail, and the sun was just  
coming under the shade of a big rock, and  
thought it would be pleasant to get off and  
have a smoke. I sat down on a cool boulder,  
out a pipe from my plug, filled my pipe and  
felt for a match. Well, Joe, there wasn't a  
match anywhere in my pockets. I searched and  
sought, but there was no match. I told you,  
Joe, I felt worse over that disappointment than  
I've done since when the market has gone  
back on me and hit me for a hundred thousand  
as a clip. But while I sat there on that boulder  
wrapped in gloom, what I suppose my eye  
suddenly fell on. A match, by heaven, lying  
on the trail not six feet away from me! I used  
it—though I was a little afraid to touch it at  
first—and had my smoke. So you needn't  
worry about how this political fight is going to  
come out. A man for whom Providence will  
go to the trouble of providing a match for a  
snook in the wilds of the Sierra Nevada,  
where man's foot scarcely ever treads, isn't  
likely to get left when it comes to a common-  
place little thing like being elected to the  
United States Senate. Ever since that time,"  
concluded the Comstocker, "I've never re-  
fused a dollar to a person, and have generally  
done my best, in a quiet, unobtrusive way,  
to bring me into solid with the people who have  
the pull on Providence."

A Wonderful Yarn—Jones's Nine Captives.  
From Gen. John B. Gordon's Speech at Montgomery.  
I remember to you one or two instances  
which I recall at this moment: On one occa-  
sion I directed Col. Thomas G. Jones, a  
staff officer, to carry an order several miles  
through an unbroken forest to another por-  
tion of the army from which we had been de-  
tached. The sun was just setting. At night-  
fall he found himself in the forest, and in the  
midst of the Federal pickets, and was  
captured by nine Federals; but by the instru-  
mentality of his cool bearing—genius I am  
pleased to term it—and I think I am doing  
justice to him in saying so, the captive be-  
came the captor, and marched to my tent the  
same day. As to how he did it, I had his  
simple story at the time. I have often related  
it, and I have never yet found a listener who  
did not say it was without parallel in the his-  
tory of personal heroism. Chilly night came  
on, and he induced these Federals to kindle a  
blaze and to stack their arms. No sooner was  
done than he possessed himself of their guns  
and ordered them to march to the camp."

## MEN OF MARK.

MURRAY HALSTED has a son in each of the  
four classes of Princeton College.

It is said that the membership of the United  
States Senate represents \$162,000,000 of wealth.

ALASKA is the summer outing-ground chosen  
this year by Chief Justice Waite and Justice  
Gray.

KING KALAKAUA lately ran with an engine  
pumped bravely to help put out a fire in  
Honolulu.

COL. CHRISTOPHER HAMPTON, brother of Sen-  
ator Wade Hampton, is thought to be dying at  
Columbia, S. C.

The Maine Democratic State Committee has  
elected William H. Clifford a member of the  
National Committee, vice Edmund Wilson, de-  
ceased.

The French are about to celebrate at Mont-  
didier, his native town, the centenary of Yarn-  
mentier, who introduced the potato into  
France.

MR. HANNEY's minority report on the Pan  
Electric will, he says, contain only "the  
facts, which are bad enough, without any  
comment."

It is said that the haunting fear which now  
pursues the President is regarding a general  
strike among the editors before that wedding  
suit is finished.

TWENTY-FIVE hundred persons listened to  
Henry Ward Beecher lecture at Portland, Me.,  
one night this week on "The Reign of the  
Common People."

E. B. WASHBURN of Chicago has accepted  
the Presidency of the American exhibition to  
be held in London, commencing May 2, 1887,  
and to continue two months.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE's gift of \$500,000 to  
the city of Pittsburgh for a public library is con-  
ditional upon the action of the city in raising  
by taxation \$15,000 annually for the mainte-  
nance of the library.

It is estimated that in the sale this spring of  
the estate which ex-Senator Platt of New  
York bought in Washington in April, 1881,  
only a month before he resigned in the  
Senate, he lost \$15,000 of his purchase money,  
in addition to what he lost by the house being  
vacant more than three years of the five he  
owned it.

## WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

MRS. DOUGLASS of Omaha celebrated her 100th  
birthday last Saturday.

MR. ROSKIN says that he would do anything  
to please a pretty girl except talk to her.

The most expensive young ladies of Atlanta,  
Ga., cost only \$700 a year on their dress.

Mrs. MEXIE DAVIS, daughter of the Con-  
federate ex-President, is coming North on a  
May visit.

Mrs. ANNA PRATT of Albany falls heir to  
Horatio Seymour's fine farm and homestead,  
"Deerfield."

The Philadelphia Press quotes Charles Eg-  
bert Craddock's work at \$200 for a story and  
\$3,000 for a serial.

SOME of the Western newspapers have been  
printing a cut of Lydia Pinkham as that of  
Miss Folson of Buffalo.

Miss EMILY SARAHAN, the daughter of the  
Philadelphia School of Design.

MARIA CHRISTINE, Queen of Spain, is steadily  
gaining in popularity among her Spanish sub-  
jects and has won the respect of all parties.

It is announced that eight New York ladies  
will be presented at the Court of St. James  
this season. Miss Folson is one of the num-  
ber.

In Virginia City, Nev., a store is kept by two  
good-looking young women. On the front  
door is a sign which bears the significant  
words, "No offers refused."

The female student in the Yale Law School  
recently won the admiration of the faculty and  
her auditors by an able argument in a moot  
court case.

MRS. MARY BISHOPMAN of Russellville, Ind.,  
celebrated her 115th birthday on April 23. It  
was likewise the birthday of her eldest son  
Peter, who is 64 years old.

The young ladies in a Connecticut female

seminary have written sealed letters to each  
other under the solemn pledge that they are  
not to be opened until the day the recipient  
is married.

A FEMINIST opponent observes that although  
women may have a very hard lot in this world,  
there is one thing that never troubles them,  
and that is trousers that bag at the knee.

It is reported that the women of the Salva-  
tion Army in Bristol, Conn., arm themselves  
with red pepper, to throw in the eyes of hood-  
lums who annoy them in their street par-  
ades.

MRS. JAMER, in spite of her stage successes,  
avows that she is weary of the world, though  
so long as her stage successes continue the  
world will not weary of her. She married, a  
count of no account, and says she wishes she  
had been wedded to a peasant.

That report that Miss Murtree will be mar-  
ried in a short time, says the Washington cor-  
respondent of the Chicago Tribune, is con-  
firmed by Congressman Richardson's daugh-  
ter, who lives at Murtreesboro and is a close  
friend of "Charles Egbert Craddock," and  
who is to be one of the bridesmaids. She is not  
acquainted with the coming bridegroom, how-  
ever. Indeed, none of Miss Murtree's many  
friends in this city know anything about him,  
except that he is a farmer and lives near  
Pulaski, Tenn.

## THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

More Cable Cars Wanted.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
As an old resident and a worthy admirer of  
any new enterprise that benefits St. Louis, but  
not given to fault-finding in general, I wish to  
bring to the notice of the managers and pro-  
prietors of the Cable Road, through your val-  
uable paper, a few grievances, not only of the  
few, but of the many who own property along  
the line. One of the principal, and to my  
mind the most important, steps for the im-  
provement of the cable cars, is to have more  
grip and passenger cars running between the  
hours of 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning and  
from 4:30 to 5 in the evening, as between these  
hours the traffic is double as heavy as at any  
other time of day; also, shorter waits at each  
stop, and to have more cars at each stop at  
each end, so as not to have two  
and three trains coming almost together,  
and large numbers of passengers waiting  
sometimes fifteen or twenty minutes for an-  
other train. People patronize this line for  
rapid transit and the company, beside giving  
them quick transportation, should surely by  
this time, at least, always have cars at either  
end coming and going with as much regular-  
ity as possible, unless the cable stops for an  
instant some time. The sooner the managers of  
the road see this necessity the better it will be  
for their treasury and the growth of West St.  
St. Louis, May 20. OLD RESIDENT.

## Lindell Avenue Improvement.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
May I inquire through the columns of your  
valued paper what has become of the ordinance  
for the improvement of Lindell avenue to the  
park? Last February or March the Board of  
Public Improvements heard parties interested  
in the matter, and unanimously agreed to pre-  
pare a bill for the improvement of the road.  
Since then nothing further has been heard  
of it.  
The street is in a wretched condition, and  
the property owners, having expended some  
\$20,000 on the gradual improvement of the  
road, are feeling the need of a more thorough  
improvement of the road. The city is in a  
less passable condition than before.  
It is to be hoped that this inquiry will reach  
the vigilant eye of Col. Fild and evoke a reply,  
as not only numerous property owners but  
thousands of our citizens are waiting infor-  
mation as to the possibility of the city's securing  
a good street to Forest Park at an early day.  
St. Louis, May 21, 1886. ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

## The Flag.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.  
City Counselor Bell said yesterday, as re-  
ported in the POST-DISPATCH, that the custom  
of raising the flag on the Court-house is lim-  
ited to National holidays, and the like. Will  
Mr. Bell please explain why the flag is raised  
on the Court-house on St. Patrick's Day, a re-  
ligious feast distinctly Irish? If Mr. Bell be-  
lieves in the American principle of the  
separation of church and state, how could he  
sanction the floating of the flag on March 17  
as a celebration of the same act in commemora-  
tion of an American event of great importance?  
What is the matter with floating it on Queen  
Victoria's birthday? CONSISTENT PATRIOT.  
St. Louis, May 20, 1886.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A READER.—Myers of the Maroons is unmar-  
ried.  
GEORGE Z.—Yes, the Norfolk jackets will be  
worn this summer.

A CONSTANT READER.—Make your complaint  
at the nearest police station.

SUBSCRIBER.—The Brooklyn Club led in per-  
centage on the day you mention.

SUBSCRIBER.—In the Association the home  
club always goes to the bat first.

DRUGGIST.—In case of the game being pre-  
vented by rain your bet would be off.

SUBSCRIBER.—Monday, May 21, will, in this  
city, be observed as Decoration day.

R. S.—The Browns had the largest percent-  
age in the American Association on Saturday.

YOUNG TRULY.—Dave Rowe played with the  
Baltimore club prior to being signed by Mr.  
Lucas.

TWO CONSTANT READERS.—The engagement  
ring should be worn upon the ring-finger of  
the right hand.

J. A. KATE.—You cannot say that the city of  
St. Louis is in St. Louis County, because it is  
independent of the county.

ANNE LEAR.—The Church News, the Epis-  
copal organ, is published at the Singer build-  
ing, Locust street and Broadway.

R. J.—The record of marriage licenses is  
public property and there is no way of pre-  
venting the reporters from copying it.

B. E.—The State Insurance Commissioner,  
Alfred Carr of St. Louis, will give you any  
reasonable information about companies.



## Swift's Specific

### Cures Cancer.

About three years ago there appeared on my right breast several hard lumps which gave me almost intolerable pain. They continued to grow and finally developed into what the doctors called cancer of the breast. From a robust woman I was reduced to a helpless, bedridden creature. About one year ago I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. The first influence of the medicine was to increase the discharge, but after a month or more I began to improve, and this wonderful medicine has brought back my health again. I now do all my own housework. I am perfectly free from pain and feel like a new person altogether. I am satisfied if it had not been for Swift's Specific I would have been in my grave to-day. I most cheerfully recommend it to all those who are suffering with this fearful disease.

MRS. JANE CLEMONS.  
Atlanta, Ga., April 16, 1885.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Old Sores.

When a young man of twenty-five years I took mercury in pills and was exposed to the weather, being a railroad man. The result was salivation and the poisoning of my whole system with mercury. I suffered untold misery for years. Some few years ago I broke the skin on my right leg, and the poison in my blood produced an ulcer, from which I suffered so much pain that amputation was regarded necessary. But instead of having the operation performed I commenced taking S. S. The ulcer has entirely disappeared and no symptoms of the blood poison left. I am in better health than I have been for years, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best blood purifier in the world. I know whereof I speak, as I have given many of them a fair trial. I honestly believe that S. S. has added ten years to my life.

T. H. MORGAN.  
Oglethorpe, Ga.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Eruptions.

I have a little daughter seven years old who, for the last four years, has been afflicted with a peculiar skin eruption on the face and one hand. I have tried seven or eight physicians, among them the best in California and in this province, but to no purpose. The child kept growing worse. Fortunately, I saw a statement in a St. Paul (Minn.) paper of a cure of a disease similar to that of my child. It was effected by Swift's Specific. I secured six bottles and commenced giving it to my little girl. In less than one week this terrible disease, which had baffled all the known remedies within reach, began to disappear. She has been taking it three months, is perfectly well and her skin is as clear as wax.

G. A. SMITH.  
Trenton, Ontario Province, Can., March 28, 1884.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Catarrh.

Prof. W. P. Johnson, Principal of the public schools in Boston, Ark., under date of March 17, writes: "This certifies that I have been a sufferer from catarrh for nearly eighteen years, being a portion of the time incapacitated from attending to my business. I tried a number of the most eminent physicians, North and South; spent over \$500. I was partially deaf; a quantity of bones resembling fish scales came out of my nose and head, and I was at one time reduced to seventy pounds. Ten bottles of S. S. cured me sound and well, and I am so to-day. It is the best blood purifier I have ever used."

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Eczema.

My wife has been sorely afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum from infancy. We tried every known remedy, but to no avail. She was also afflicted with a periodical nervous headache, sometimes followed by an intermitting fever, so that her life became a burden to her. Finally I determined to try S. S. She commenced seven weeks ago. After the third bottle the inflammation disappeared and the sore spots dried up and turned white and scaly, and finally she brushed them off in an impalpable white powder resembling white salt. She is now taking the sixth bottle; every appearance of the disease is gone, and her flesh is soft and white as a child's. Her headaches have disappeared and she enjoys the only good health she has known in forty years. No wonder she deems every bottle of S. S. is worth a thousand times its weight in gold.

JOHN F. HURLEY.  
44 Griswold street.  
Detroit, Mich., May 18, 1885.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Rheumatism.

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for twenty years—at times with most intolerable pain. I had the best medical treatment and took all sorts of remedies, but without relief. Being reduced almost to a skeleton, and not being able to walk even with crutches, I was induced to try Swift's Specific, and it acted like a charm, and I am to-day entirely relieved. Have thrown away my crutches and am in excellent health. I believe Swift's Specific will cure the worst case of Rheumatism.

MRS. EZRA MERRISON.  
Macon, Ga., Aug. 4, 1884.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Tetter.

I was a sufferer for twenty years with Tetter, it covering my entire person. I tried every known remedy within reach, but to no permanent profit. The doctors could help me, but could not cure me. I read the statement of Mr. Lewis Lee as to what Swift's Specific had done for him in a case of Tetter. I commenced its use; the sores have all dried up, and the skin of my body has smoothed off, and I am in better health than I ever was, and there is not a vestige of the disease left. Swift's Specific is the greatest medicine in the world. It has brought me relief after twenty years of suffering. It is the best blood purifier I have ever used, and I most cheerfully recommend it to the suffering.

G. F. LYNCH.  
Savannah, Ga., May 18, 1884.



In nature's own remedy, made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. The method by which it is made was obtained by a half-breed from the Creek Indians, who inhabited a certain portion of Georgia, which was communicated to one of the early settlers, and thus the formula has been handed down to the present day. The above cut represents the method of manufacture twenty years ago, by Mr. C. F. Swift, one of the present proprietors. The demand has been gradually increasing until a \$100,000 laboratory is now necessary to supply the trade. A foreign demand has been created, and enlarged facilities will be necessary to meet it. This great

## Swift's Specific

### VEGETABLE BLOOD PURIFIER

#### CURES

Cancer, Catarrh, Scrofula, Eczema, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Blood Taint, hereditary or otherwise, without the use of Mercury or Potash.

## Contagious

Diseases are Prevalent all over the World. I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an outdoor patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. I had vertigo and dizziness, with partial loss of sight, severe pains in my head and eyes, etc., which nearly ran me crazy. I lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospital.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial as a last resort. I had given up all hope of being cured, as I had gone through the hands of the best medical men in Nottingham and New York. I took six bottles of S. S. and I can say, with great joy, that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in all my life.

L. FRED HAYFORD.  
New York City, June 12, 1885.

## Blood

In the life, and he is wise who remembers it. But in March of last year (1884), I contracted blood poison, and being in Savannah, Ga., at the time, I went into the hospital there for treatment. I suffered very much from rheumatism at the same time. I did not get well under the treatment there, nor was I cured by any of the usual means. I have now taken seven bottles of Swift's Specific and am sound and well. It drove the poison out through boils on the skin.

DAN LEAHY.  
Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 7, 1885.

## Poison

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. After taking prescriptions from the best physicians here and at Dallas, I concluded to visit Hot Springs, and on reaching Texarkana a doctor recommended me to try Swift's Specific, assuring me that it would benefit me more than Hot Springs. Although the

## S. S. S.

## Scrofula of Lungs Relieved

I am now 49 years old, and have suffered for the last fifteen years with lung trouble. Several members of the family on my mother's side of the house had died with consumption, and the doctors were all agreed in their opinion that I had consumption also. I had all the distressing symptoms of that terrible disease. I have spent thousands of dollars to arrest the march of this disease; I have employed all of the usual methods, not only in my own case, but in the treatment of other members of my family, but temporary relief was all that I obtained. I was unfit for any manual labor for several years. By chance I came into possession of a pamphlet on "Blood and Skin Diseases" from the office of Swift's Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga. A friend recommended the use of Swift's Specific, claiming that he had been greatly benefited by its use in some lung troubles. I resolved to try it. About four years ago I commenced to take S. S. S. according to directions. I found it an invigorating tonic, and have used about fifty bottles. The results are most remarkable. My cough has left me, my strength has returned, and I weigh sixty pounds more than I ever did in my life. It has been three years since I stopped the use of the medicine, but I have had no return of the disease, and there are no pains or weakness left in my lungs. I do the hardest kind of mechanical work and feel as well as I ever felt since I was a boy. These, I know, are wonderful statements to make, but I am honest when I say that I owe my existence and health to-day to Swift's Specific. It is the only medicine that brought me any permanent relief. I do not say that Swift's Specific will do this in every case, but most positively affirm that it has done this much for me, and I would be recreant to the duty I owe to suffering humanity if I failed to bear this cheerful testimony to the merits of this wonderful medicine. I am well known in the City of Montgomery, and I can refer to the best citizens in the city.

C. J. HOLY.  
Montgomery, Ala., June 15, 1885.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## A Marvelous Record!

Extraordinary Leap to Fame from a Village Store to a Continent!

## The True History of One of the World's Greatest Remedies

The following, from the Atlanta Freeman, will be read with deep interest: In the experience of life we come across men, events and enterprises whose record and history stand by their brilliancy and put to shame the efforts of romance and fiction. The writer lives in a few blocks of a massive structure, which is only an incidence in a career of success and achievement based upon unquestioned merit, and our readers will be interested with its story.

"The world is full of advertised frauds, some of which are floated for a considerable time by persistent work, tricks of trade, and unblushing falsehood. But the S. S. S. remedy, manufactured here in Atlanta, is now universally known for real merit, both in itself and the character of the men owning and controlling it, who are among our first citizens. This fact adds to the interest of the story, which we shall give in a straightforward and simple recital of facts."

"His earliest manufacture, or rather compounding, undoubtedly occurred among the Creek Indians and the first white settlers of Georgia, for its use can be traced back to them, and it came down through families in a certain section of the State. The Indian's Materia Medica was nature—roots and herbs furnishing his remedies—and it is more than likely that some such sense as that in a familiar advertisement. Whether it originated with the whites or Indians the writer knows not, and as he is dealing only with facts does not even present an opinion. But there is a time when we have actual facts and positive knowledge."

"In Perry, Ga., a small Southeast Georgia town, lived Mr. C. F. Swift, one of the present company, and a few years after the war he was keeping a store. Obtaining the formula, he determined to manufacture the medicine for sale in the immediate vicinity. This he did in a very limited way. Of this interesting scene, the first manufacture of S. S. S. for general sale, the picture here is one true to life."

Mr. Swift used an ordinary wash-pot, and the necessary manipulations were done by a negro, the pot being in an office-room in the rear of the store. The concoction he sold at \$25 a gallon. It soon gained more than neighborhood notoriety, though in a limited way from the drummers who went to Perry to sell goods, and there saw Mr. Swift's manufacture. As the knowledge of it extended the demand enlarged. The facilities for making it were increased, and the price was reduced to \$5 a bottle, containing a quart, the purpose being to reduce the price to the lowest figure, that even the poorest could afford themselves of the benefit of the medicine.

"Mr. Swift moved to Atlanta. The medicine, which proved a specific for certain diseases, was now called Swift's Specific. So rapidly did the fame of the remedy spread that still enlarged facilities became imperative. A strong company was organized, and the manufacture began on a much more extensive scale. In the meantime, as the demand increased, the retail price was steadily reduced—first to \$2.50, then to \$1.75, its present figure."

"Observations developed the fact that the operating principle of the remedy was directly upon the blood, purifying and renovating it. This being true, the natural conclusion was that it would reach all diseases arising from an impure, vitiated or poisoned condition of the blood. The company at once began exhaustive tests of its efficacy in this enlarged field, and the result, though expected, was astonishing in its completeness. Irrefragable testimony from people of all classes and walks of life—professional men, merchants, mechanics and laborers—furnished proofs of cure, covering a great variety of severe diseases. There was no longer any ground for hesitancy. The medicine was a great panacea, and would abundantly repay the almost effort to put it before the world. This was determined upon."

"About six years ago the present company was organized. Col. H. J. Lamar, of the wholesale drug houses in Atlanta and Macon, was made President, and Dr. J. W. Hanks, of the same firm, became Secretary and General Manager. Mr. Swift, Vice-President of the enterprise in all its details was enlarged. But the fame and popularity of the medicine outstripped the expenditure of effort—an unusual experience even with meritorious remedies, which generally require an outlay of a fortune in advertising before making any profitable returns, and this was, of course, only another proof of its remarkable efficacy. Two years ago a large laboratory was built for its manufacture, which, with its engines, machinery and host of employees, presents a startling contrast to the wash-pot factory in the rear of Mr. Swift's store in Perry, Ga. About the time the laboratory was erected the advertising expenses had risen to \$50,000 a year. This was phenomenal for a remedy in the South, but this was but a beginning, as the annual advertising expenses now reach a quarter of a million dollars. The medicine is sold in every town and corner of the country, and has made its way into England, France and other transatlantic countries, to such an extent that arrangements are now making for introducing it into foreign countries upon an extensive scale."

Beware of imitations gotten up to sell on the merits of our preparations. Many of them have Mercury, Potash and other poisonous minerals. An imitation is always a fraud, and thrives only as it steals from the article imitated.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.



## Ten Years Ago

This picture illustrated the method of manufacturing Swift's Specific, near Perry, Ga. So popular has the remedy become it requires the capacity of a \$100,000 laboratory to meet the demands now. There has been a great deal of discussion, also, at one time and another, on the merit of blood purifiers, but there is no difference of opinion as to the most meritorious of these remedies before the public. Swift's Specific is acknowledged the greatest and the best. It is free from all mineral poison—purely vegetable, being made from roots and herbs gathered in Georgia forests. It stands without a peer. The manufacture of this remedy is one of the greatest of Atlanta's industries, and is meeting with phenomenal success. The sales of November, 1885, are in excess of the sales of the same month, in 1884 over \$10,000, and the demand is constantly increasing.

## EPITHELIOMA

### Or Skin Cancer.

For seven years I suffered with a cancer on my face. All the simple remedies were applied to alleviate the pain, but the place continued to grow, finally extending into my nose, from which came a yellowish discharge very offensive in character. It was also inflamed and annoyed me a great deal. About eight months ago I was in Atlanta, at the house of a friend, who so strongly recommended the use of Swift's Specific that I determined to make an effort to procure it. In this I was successful, and began its use. The influence of the medicine at first was to somewhat aggravate the sore; but soon the inflammation was allayed and I began to improve after the first few bottles. My general health has greatly improved. I am stronger and able to do any kind of work. The cancer on my face began to decrease and the ulcer to heal, until there is not a vestige of it left—only a little scar marks the place where it had been. I am ready to answer all questions relative to this cure.

MRS. JOSEPH A. McDONALD.  
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 11, 1885.

I have had a cancer on my face for some years, extending from one cheek bone to across the nose to the other. It has given me a great deal of pain, at times burning and itching to such an extent that it was almost unbearable. I commenced using Swift's Specific in May, 1885, and have used eight bottles. It has given the greatest relief by removing the inflammation and restoring my general health.

KNOWLES, Ia., Sept. 8, 1885. W. BARNES.

## A Genuine Case of Scirrhus Cancer

The untold benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. leads me to acknowledge its virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering from humors, and especially in its terrible form, cancer. A year ago this July I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer that had troubled me two or three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for three months preceding that letter. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, with advice to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The bunch grew and became quite heavy, and also very dark and angry looking, until the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it cut out, or, by contrary to all expectations, it commenced to ooze a little bloody substance, and in a week it seem to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued to discharge less and less, healing around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty-six bottles of the S. S. S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefits I have received and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am seventy-five years of age, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.

BESTY WOOD.  
Cochesett, Plymouth County, Mass., July 15, 1885.

## It Has Saved My Life

I have been suffering with scrofula for the past four years. For two years I tried various remedies prescribed by a number of the best physicians. They treated me for what they called a fatty tumor on the neck. This proved a delusion, as the rising, which had assumed a fearful shape, broke and commenced to discharge freely. In 1883, being convinced that the affliction with which I was suffering was of a scrofulous nature, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I was growing desperate and wanted a speedy cure, and as the S. S. S. did not act as speedily as I thought it should I was easily persuaded to quit and try another preparation. That did me no good, and I changed to another containing potash and mercury, and that came near wrecking me. My life was despaired of. Almost disheartened of ever seeing a well day again, I was induced to go back to Swift's Specific. It was my only hope. In December, 1884, I commenced a regular course. It was some time before my system yielded to its influence, but when it did I began to improve at once. I had become so weak that I could scarcely walk, but under the influence of the S. S. S. my general health has greatly improved and I feel as well as I ever felt in my life to-day. The sores alone remain to tell of my former sufferings, every other evidence of the disease having disappeared, and I can honestly say that S. S. S. has saved my life.

GREEN THOMPSON.  
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 5, 1885.

For sale by all druggists. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Scrofula.

Willie White, a boy of seven years, has been afflicted with Scrofula ever since he was three months old. His scalp last year was almost a mass of sores. One of his eyes was permanently injured and his jaw running in huge sores. In September last he commenced to take Swift's Specific, under my direction. To-day he is a fat, squabby, robust boy. His jaw is well and his head is covered with a fine coat of hair. There is a little dryness about the scalp. This is the only sign of the terrible disease left. His mother desires me to thank the proprietors of Swift's Specific very heartily, and says she is so grateful that words cannot express it. This is a remarkable cure.

C. W. PARKER, M. D.,  
Bremen, Harlan County, Ga.  
Feb. 13, 1885.

I have suffered with Scrofula for thirty years and plagued with Erysipelas of the face and head. I tried everything that medical skill could suggest, but found no relief. At the suggestion of Dr. C. W. Parker, I took Swift's Specific. I have so much improved that my best friends hardly know me. It is a wonderful medicine. It has restored my little boy, Willie White, to perfect health.

MRS. J. J. WHITE,  
Bremen, Ga.  
March 2, 1885.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures Skin Diseases.

From Experience I think S. S. S. a very valuable remedy for cutaneous disease, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.

JAMES JACKSON,  
Chief Justice of Georgia.  
Atlanta, Sept. 23, 1884.

I have suffered for years with an eruption—breaking out at intervals all over my body. At times my hands would be useless, which was both painful and annoying. All other remedies had been exhausted, when my merchant induced me to try Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle and could see that the sores on my hands were drying up. After the use of several bottles I was entirely cured. My skin is now as fair and smooth as that of a new-born babe. The eruption was hereditary, as my father was similarly affected. He had also been entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending it to others who are similarly affected. I can vouch for it. It is all it claims to be. I consider it a godsend to this generation and my house shall never be without it.

SPARTA, Ga., Nov. 21, 1884. J. D. ROSS.

## Swift's Specific

### Purely Vegetable.

This medicine is made from roots gathered from the forests of Georgia. It contains no mercury, no potash, or any other mineral poisons. Nothing is in it comes from the drug store. It is purely vegetable.

## Swift's Specific

### Cures "Poison-Oak."

Feeling that to the preparation S. S. S. I am indebted for the life of my little daughter, I take pleasure in submitting the following statement, which I feel is due to the public for the benefit of suffering humanity. In the year 1883 my daughter was poisoned by what is known as poison-oak, and in a very short time she was completely covered with sores. The pain was intense, and her arms, legs and face were the exact face-simile of the bark of a tree. She was incapable of using her limbs. I immediately called in a member of the medical profession, who said it was the worst case that he had ever seen, and no one who saw her thought that she could possibly recover. Only a mother can appreciate my feelings as I gazed upon my child in this condition. In this frame of mind I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific in the Charleston News and Courier, and immediately commenced to give her this medicine. The first bottle showed such a marked improvement that I continued it, and before the third bottle had been used she had entirely recovered.

I would have given the above statement sooner, but every one who knew anything about the poison-oak stated that they never knew a case cured that did not break out every succeeding spring. For my own satisfaction I waited, and can now safely assert that it was a complete cure, and it has not made its appearance since in the slightest manner. I cannot be thankful enough that I saw the advertisement and procured the medicine.

MRS. JOHN RUCHEIMER.  
Charleston, S. C., July 20, 1885.

## Swift's Specific

### Removes All Taint,

## HEREDITARY OR OTHERWISE

For twenty years I have been afflicted with a dreadful blood poison, and during all those years I have had the best medical advice in the country, the physicians prescribing the only remedies known, such as mercury and iodide of potassium, all to no purpose. I was six months in Bellevue Hospital, and became so bad that I despaired of getting well. I then, through advice, went to Europe and tried some of the best physicians there, with the same results. I went to New Orleans. Alas, however, after taking more mercury and potassium, I became so much worse that I gave up to die. I had large ulcers all over my body and face. There were holes in my legs that you could put a hen's egg in, clear down to the bone. A number of pieces of bone came out of my ankle. I then came back to Providence, and by chance got hold of a paper with the advertisement of Swift's Specific in it of a wonderful cure. As a last hope I thought I would try it. Thanks be to God, I can say to-day that I am perfectly cured, having taken medicine about three months. Up to the present date no symptoms of the disease have returned, and I feel as well as before I was poisoned. I have nothing but the scars to show that I was ever afflicted.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11, 1884. JAMES HILLIOTT.



























# THE J. G. BRANDT BRAND

## Ladies' Shoes!

Surpasses anything ever offered on the market.

Kid and Goat Button, silk-worked button-holes, Opera and Common-sense Lasts, A to E, for \$2.  
Cur. Kid Button, French Kid Fly, silk-worked button-holes, three styles of lasts, A to E, for \$2.50.  
Cur. Kid Button, "flexible" French Kid Fly, silk-worked button-holes, latest style lasts, every width, for \$3.  
Cloth-top Button, comfortable, neat-fitting and durable, any style of last and all widths, for \$2.50.

Also, a full line of same brand in Front Lace, Side Lace and Congress. This brand is made exclusively for our own use, extreme care being taken in selection of stock, and finished by experienced workmen.

Open Every Saturday Night Until 10:30.

### J. G. Brandt's Double Decker,

Southwest Corner Broadway and Lucas Av.

#### F. W. GUERIN, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Twelfth and Washington Avenue.  
Highest prize National Photographic Exhibition, Cincinnati, 1884; medal awarded at Paris Exposition, and gold medal awarded at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, La., 1885. Special attention paid to Crayon and Pencil work.

#### CITY NEWS.

Buy your Sunday knick-knacks to-day at D. Crawford & Co.'s, the best house in the city at which to get the full value of your money. This house closes at 7 o'clock Saturday evening.

What powder will I use this warm weather? Why Poudre's Completion. Powder lasts longer than any other, and is not sticky.

Dr. E. C. Chase.  
222 Olive street. Set of teeth, \$8.

Private matters skillfully treated and medicine furnished. Dr. Disabner, 814 Pine street.

Dr. Whittier, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indigestion, excesses, indulgences. Call or write.

#### IT WAS LOADED.

A Foolish Woman Accidentally Shot by One of Her Servants.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Mrs. Agnes Becker of 22 Elder street, Brooklyn, the wife of a traveling salesman for a Leonard street notion house, is only 28 years old, but she has five young children. She engaged Mary Barrett, a pretty emigrant girl, as a servant six months ago. Ellen Donahue, Mary's cousin, came from Ireland three days ago. Mrs. Becker consented to give her a home until she found employment. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Becker went up on the third floor to help Mary and her cousin clean house. She took a box, in which were two revolvers, from a closet in the hall and discovered it in Mary's presence. "Those are pistols," said she, laying the box on the center table. "This one is loaded and might kill some one if the trigger should be pulled. I keep it for protection when my husband is away."

Mary and her cousin knew nothing about pistols and did not know about handling them. "I am afraid of those things," said Mary. "Do not touch them."

"Oh, this one is not loaded," said Mrs. Becker, taking from the box the other pistol, a four-chambered British building of thirty-two caliber, with short barrel, and showing how to shoot it. Mrs. Becker, Mary says, snatched the trigger once, and then handed it to Mary and told her to try it. Mary says she was afraid of the pistol and reluctant to take it in her hand, but her mistress said: "It is not loaded. Snap it once." Mary pulled the trigger nervously, with the muzzle pointed at the floor, and fell more confident when she found there was no explosion.

"Try it again," either Mrs. Becker or Ellen Donahue exclaimed. This time Mary, who was now quite bold, held the revolver on a line with her shoulder and pointed it directly at Mrs. Becker, who stood about five feet away from her. She touched the trigger and a loud report followed. Then came a shriek from Mrs. Becker, who put both hands to her throat and fell. Dr. F. E. Winter found that the bullet had struck her in the neck and had passed through her windpipe. Although she had been shot, she died only a few minutes later.

At the coroner's inquest, which was held last night, Mrs. Becker's condition was serious last night, and Mary and her cousin, who were detained by Capt. Dunne at the Fourth Precinct Police Station, wept bitterly all night and wished they had never seen a pistol.

MAXWELL'S trial draws the bell; Strauss's photos please the swells.

#### THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Last Night's Proceedings in the Council and House of Delegates.

The City Council met last night with Mr. Allen in the chair and twelve members present. The city printing was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A communication regarding the lowering of the flag on Camp Jackson was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Mr. Seddon presented a petition protesting against the passage of the Iron

Mountain Railroad bill. The St. Louis, Oak Hill & Carondelet Railway bill was read for the third time and taken up by sections for adoption. Mr. Seddon moved to amend the bill by providing that no side-tracks be laid on public streets. The amendment was carried. Mr. Cummings moved that the company pay half the expense of building bridges necessary. Amendment adopted. Other amendments of slight importance were made and lost.

On motion of Mr. Seddon, the fare between Terminal and intermediate points was fixed. The section providing for the reconstruction of the city was taken up and read, which Mr. Seddon moved to amend by providing that the city of St. Louis be divided into wards, each ward to be divided into blocks, and each block to be divided into lots. The amendment was carried. After considerable discussion on the subject of the city printing, the Council adjourned.

Ordinances were submitted authorizing the construction of viaducts at the Grand avenue-bridge and at the corner of Grand and Olive streets. Mr. Seddon introduced a bill authorizing the city of St. Louis to purchase the right of way for the construction of a viaduct at the corner of Grand and Olive streets. The bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs.

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#### REVOLVER AND RAZOR.

Two Colored Murderers Prompted by Jealousy Yesterday Afternoon.

Alfred Blunt, a negro hunchback, murdered his wife, Mary, in a most fiendish manner yesterday afternoon at their dwelling, on Seventh and Koehn avenue, in Carondelet. For some time past the pair had frequent quarrels, because of Blunt's suspicions that his wife was giving her affections to other men. He beat her most severely last Monday for her conduct and she left the house and went to live with another man on Fourteenth and Lucas avenue. Yesterday Blunt went out to the house where his wife was staying and demanded that she come back home. She said she would go back and get her clothes, but would not remain. The two then boarded a street car, and when they were passing the police station in Carondelet, and having left the car, the woman went in and requested the Sergeant to allow an officer to go to the house and search for her. The woman then walked home with her husband alone. When the house was reached the quarrel between them was renewed because of the woman's persistence in wishing to leave again when she had gathered up her clothes. Blunt remonstrated with her, begged her to remain, and when he saw that she was determined to go, drew a razor and slashed her across the face, and followed this up by cutting a gash extending from her left ear to her chin. She ran towards the rear yard, but fell on the steps, and the hunchback having procured a hatchet, struck her on the head with it, and then he went to get up and go to her own home to die. The dying woman struggled to her feet and crawled out of the yard, but before she had gone a hundred yards fell from weakness, caused by loss of blood, and soon expired. After having completed the butchery, Blunt attempted to cut his own throat with the razor, but his nerves failed him, and after having inflicted only a slight scratch on his neck he threw the razor in the well, and going to the Carondelet Police Station informed the Sergeant in charge of what he had done. He was placed in a cell and to-day he is being held for trial.

Morgan, Blunt 18 years of age and a laborer. His wife, who was a rather good-looking mulatto, was only 25 years of age. They had two children, both girls. Blunt claims that his wife first drew the razor on him.

THE CRUISE KILLING.

Thomas Alexander, a mulatto, 24 years of age, shot and killed Lottie Phillips, his paramour, in the rear of 921 Christy avenue, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Recently the woman shot Alexander in the back, and he fled to Louisiana, Mo., to live with a white man, a painter doing business in the vicinity of St. Louis. The woman, who was a mulatto, was a native of Louisiana, Mo., and was living with a white man, a painter doing business in the vicinity of St. Louis. The woman, who was a mulatto, was a native of Louisiana, Mo., and was living with a white man, a painter doing business in the vicinity of St. Louis.

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Is Positively the Last Day that we will give the Waterbury Stem-Winding Watch, with Chain and Charm, Free---Free---Free---Free to Our Patrons.

Buy now, while you can get a correct, durable and RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER FREE. Until next Saturday, May 29th, we will give free absolutely free---to every purchaser of goods amounting to \$15 and upward, a Waterbury Stem-Winding Watch, with Chain and Charm.

No job lots. Every garment we have upon our tables is tailor-made, cut by the best cutters in this country, and trimmed with the best trimmings. Garments we sell are guaranteed to be as we represent them to be. We cheerfully exchange goods or refund the full amount of money paid us for the same if goods are in good condition when returned to us. All are cordially invited to COME TO-DAY, to see and carefully inspect the Fine Tailor-Made Garments we have upon our tables for Men, Boys and Children, made of the Newest, Most Stylish and Most Desirable Fabrics, for Spring and Summer wear. In our Hat Department your dome of thought can be covered with a Hat, New and Stylish, from 10 to 40 per cent less money than you will have to pay elsewhere for a Hat of the same style and quality. Remember, we offer you NO JOB LOTS, but the Newest and Most stylish Clothing, Hats and Furnishings at prices that are POSITIVELY THE LOWEST.

No more Waterbury Stem-Winding Watches after Saturday, May 29. The public will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

## F. L. HUMPHREY & CO.,

Retailers of Stylish and Reliable Clothing, Hats and Furnishings..... Northeast Corner Broadway and Pine.

#### THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals Are Saying This Morning.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The World says to-day: "What the nation particularly worried under Republican rule was the constant persecution of the government and industry into a mail for grinding out private fortunes. The Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail subsidies, the Star Route frauds, land grant squanderings and lobby legislation in general created a popular disgust, which is still in a lively state of preservation. It is the natural mission of the democracy to put a stop to all of this, and never was a definite piece of work more clearly marked out for a party to perform."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "The Yankee captains who are arming their soldiers, with a view to possible complications with Capt. Scott of the Canadian coast guard, are acting under advice, and know perfectly well what they are about. Their position, we take it, is very much that of a citizen who, going abroad to pursue the honest vocation which gives him his bread, and knowing that he is liable to be annoyed, interfered with, and wrongfully arrested, not by any properly authorized representative of the law, but by a lawless and irresponsible mob, who are charged with the promotion of a hostile interest, walks forth from his home with peace in his heart and a law-abiding revolver in his trousers' pocket."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The Yankee fishermen must not lose their heads and attempt armed resistance to Dominion cruisers. This non-compliance with the law is a very serious matter, and one which the American case against the Dominion Government is strong as any case in international law can be. Foolish bombast and empty threats will not do, and it is time to get to work."

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Items of Interest and Gossip from the Adjacent Towns.

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 21.—John H. Overall and wife are in the city. They came from St. Louis with the remains of Rev. J. M. Gray, who died in Nashville, Tenn. A large procession of relatives and friends followed the body to the city.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 21.—The body of Rev. J. M. Gray, who died in Nashville, Tenn., was brought to St. Louis yesterday.

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#### AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATRE.  
Newall's Madison Square Company in Conquest and Pettit's great melodrama entitled

"185." Open for summer season at summer prices. Matinee—Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Next week Little Sunshin' or the Sewing-machine Girl.

CASINO.  
New scenery, new appointments, gorgeous ballet. Matinee—Tuesday, Friday, Sunday.

"THE OUTCAST."  
THE St. Louis City Drummers' Association will give their fourth annual excursion on steamer Chesapeake, Saturday afternoon, June 5. The boat will leave foot of Locust at 1:30 p. m. sharp. Tickets, 25 cents, admitting gent and child, may be had at wharf.

BROADWAY & TREYSE'S  
PALACE MUSEUM

North Fifth street, near Franklin Av. Sole Manager, JAMES A. BARNES. TEN CENTS, ONE LITTLE DIME, TEN CENTS

Grand Sunday Afternoon Excursion. CAN'T GET-A-WAY CLUB.

On the mammoth and magnificent steamer, HELENA.

Boat leaves Locust street at 1:30 p. m.; Lesperance street, 2 p. m. Tickets including bed and coffee.

DECORATION DAY.

Will be celebrated this year, 1886, MONDAY, MAY 31.

EXCURSIONS TO BARKLEY AND RETURN.

STRS. CHAS. P. CHOUTEAU and HELENA.

Leave foot Locust street at 10 a. m., 12:30 p. m. and 3:30 p. m. returning, leave Barkley 11:30 a. m. and 3 p. m., arrive St. Louis 1 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

FARE ONLY 40 CENTS ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good on either trip on boat, and for sale now at Terminal, 1009 Morgan street, Southern Hotel News Stand and at boats on day of departure.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.

Notice time of departure and arrival of boats; also, low price of tickets.

St. Louis Natatorium.

Swimming School and Gymnasium.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Corner 19th and Pine st.; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for gentlemen and juniors; 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. for ladies and misses; 9 p. m. to 10 p. m. for gentlemen and juniors.

Swimming instructions at any of the business hours before 9 p. m.